



Synapsin I Rabbit mAb

| | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| Catalog No | YP-rAb-17730 |
| Isotype | IgG |
| Reactivity | Human,Mouse,Rat |
| Applications | WB,IHC,IF,IP,ELISA |
| Gene Name | SYN1 |
| Protein Name | Synapsin-1 |
| Purification Process | Protein A |
| Specificity | Endogenous |
| Formulation | PBS, 50% glycerol, 0.05% Proclin 300, 0.05%BSA |
| Source | Monoclonal, Rabbit,IgG |
| Dilution | IHC 1:200-1:1000; WB 1:2000-1:10000; IF 1:200-1:1000; ELISA 1:5000-1:20000; IP 1:50-1:200; Note: For IHC, we suggest antigen retrieval with TE buffer pH 9.0 |
| Concentration | 0.5 mg/ml |
| Purity | ≥90% |
| Storage Stability | -15° C to -25° C/1 year(Do not lower than -25° C) |
| Synonyms | SYN1 ; Synapsin-1 ; Brain protein 4.1 ; Synapsin I |
| Observed Band | 74,70kD |
| Calculated Molecular Weight | 74kD |
| Cell Pathway | Synapse |
| Tissue Specificity | Brain,Brain cortex, |
| Function | Disease:Defects in SYN1 are a cause of epilepsy X-linked with variable learning disabilities and behavior disorders [MIM:300491]. XELBD is characterized by variable combinations of epilepsy, learning difficulties, macrocephaly, and aggressive behavior.,Function:Neuronal phosphoprotein that coats synaptic vesicles, binds to the cytoskeleton, and is believed to function in the regulation of neurotransmitter release. The complex formed with NOS1 and CAPON proteins is necessary for specific nitric-oxid functions at a presynaptic level.,PTM:Substrate of at least four different protein kinases. It is probable that phosphorylation plays a role in the regulation of synapsin-1 in the nerve terminal. Phosphorylated upon DNA damage, probably by ATM or ATR.,similarity:Belongs to the synapsin family.,subunit:Homodimer. Interacts with CAPON. Forms a ternary complex with NOS1. Isoform Ib interacts with PRNP., |



**Background**

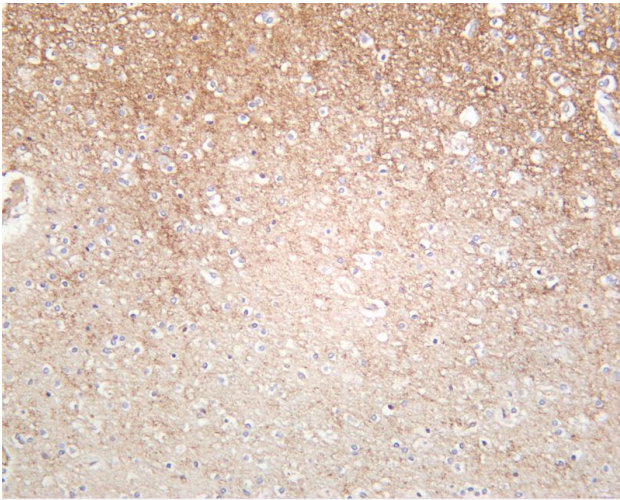
This gene is a member of the synapsin gene family. Synapsins encode neuronal phosphoproteins which associate with the cytoplasmic surface of synaptic vesicles. Family members are characterized by common protein domains, and they are implicated in synaptogenesis and the modulation of neurotransmitter release, suggesting a potential role in several neuropsychiatric diseases. This member of the synapsin family plays a role in regulation of axonogenesis and synaptogenesis. The protein encoded serves as a substrate for several different protein kinases and phosphorylation may function in the regulation of this protein in the nerve terminal. Mutations in this gene may be associated with X-linked disorders with primary neuronal degeneration such as Rett syndrome. Alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been identified. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008],

matters needing attention

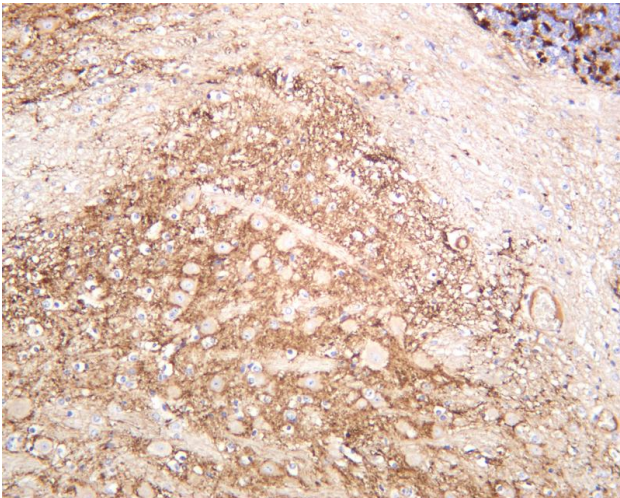
Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!

Usage suggestions

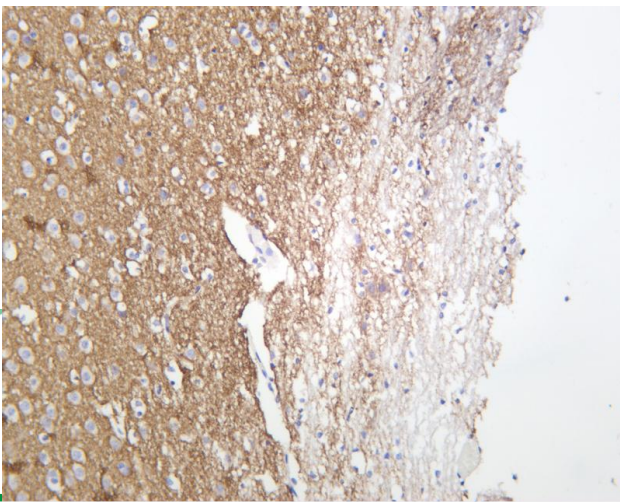
This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.



Human brain was stained with anti-Synapsin I rabbit antibody

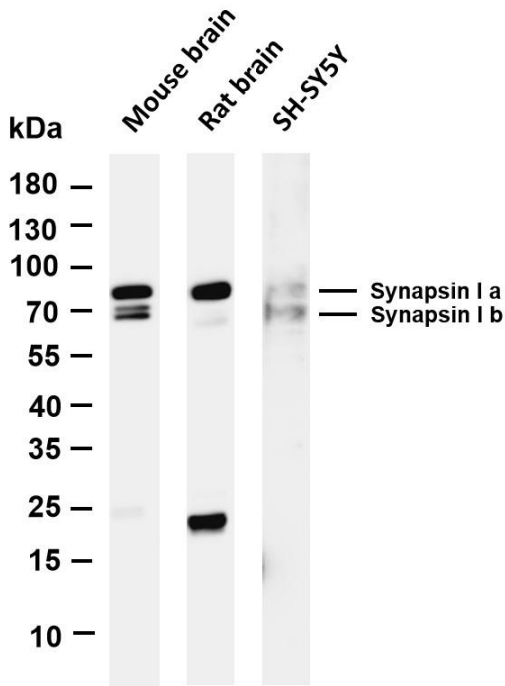


Mouse brain was stained with anti-Synapsin I rabbit antibody



Rat brain was stained with anti-Synapsin I rabbit antibody





Various whole cell lysates were separated by 4-20% SDS-PAGE, and the membrane was blotted with anti-Synapsin I antibody. The HRP-conjugated Goat anti-Rabbit IgG(H + L) antibody was used to detect the antibody. Lane 1: Mouse brain Lane 2: Rat brain Lane 3: SH-SY5Y Predicted band size: 74kDa Observed band size: 74,70kDa

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